1890, and gave me a plurality of 1,850, slightly in excess of the plurality given my distinguished predecessor. There is every reason to suppose that that plurality will be increased for the reason that the district is largely a manufacturing district, and that all industries were never more prosperous than now including the iron industries—tacks, rivets, printing presses, stoves, &c. These latter industries never emploved as many men, or paid as much in wages, or had a larger output, or were more profitable

than today."

Henry R. Little, democrat, of Newburyport, candidate in the sixth district: "All the railies which I have attended have been large and enthusiastic, showing that there is no apathy on the part of the democrats. Four years ago the district, as now made up, was carried by Har-rison by 6,260 votes, and while it is perhaps too much to hope that this plurality will be wiped out, yet all the indications point to a large reduction in the same.

WHAT CONGRESSMAN STEVENS THINKS.

Congressman Stevens, democrat of North Andover, candidate in fifth district: "My own campaign looks well. More sanguine men than I am might tell you that it could not be better. The registration in the cities was very favorable. We are evidently going to cast an immense democratic vote. Things here look well for Gov. Russell. He's on the way to the top, elected or defeated, but he's going to be elected. What a reception he gets wherever he goes! Down at Woburn, at the celebration of the two-hundred and fiftieth anniversary, they didn't seem to pay any atter tion to any one else. Mr. Carroll has made a strong second man. Here, as elsewhere, he produced a splendid impression. This year will probably bring out 95 per cent of the total vote, as against 90 per cent in off years. The abolition of the poll tax as a prerequisite will bring out a stronger democratic vote. Cleve-land will carry New York, I've great confidence in that, and New York is much. Hon, Geo. A. Marden, state treasurer, repub

"Everybody seems pretty good natured and is watching the outcome in that spirit. Haile is going to poll an enormous vote in the towns. It has been demonstrated plainly enough re is a reserve vote in Ma that the reserve is very largely republican. Attorney General Pillsbury, republican: "The re-election of William E. Russell would mean more than a democratic governor. It would mean he steady march of the democratic party

FOR HARRISON AND HAILE. Hop. J. O. Burdett, ex-chairman of the Masmehusetts state central committee: "From all I can learn Harrison will be elected and we are sure of Haile in Massachusetts, Congressman The three things people like in a candidate are honesty, courage and brains. Sam McCall has J. Otis Wardwell, ex-secretary of the republi-

toward control of the state government."

can state committee: "Harrison and Haile will be elected. Haile will come to Boston with from 20,000 to 25,000 plurality and the demoplurality of Boston will not exceed All the democratic managers claim 8,000. The O'Neil district is all the democrats are sure of in the thirteen. In Stevens' and Crosby's districts the democrats have a fighting chance, but we shall carry every other Williams is already defeated. A. S. Pinkerton, president of the senate, re publican: "I have just returned from the west

ad candor compels me to say that the situation in Nebraska and Kansas is very much mixed. Wyoming and Colorado look doubtful. I still believe, however, that Harrison

In New Hampshire and Phode Island Senator Chandler, New Hampshire: "It is

not merely a theory with me that the Chicago platform will defeat Cleveland, but the evidence it will beat him. From all over the country we hear of democrats who will not vote to declare that any measure of protection in the tariff is contrary to the Constitution of the United States. On the whole I look for a fully satisfactory and very complete republican victory in New Hampshire. John B. Smith will be egislature, which, I believe, will be republican, Smith is an unusually popular candidate, while Mr. McKinney will not poll the full vote of his party. Ex-Senator Blair will, I think, be elected in the first congressional listrict by a small majority. In the second district, if there is the promised full and large vote, Gen. Baker, the republican candidate, will be elected, in spite of the fact that there seems the result in the doubtful states. I think the

MR. STILSON HUTCHINS OPINION. Mr. Stilson Hutchins, democrat, of Concord. plainly with the democrats. The money and the men who know how to use it are on the side of the republicans. If they have found a way to break through the meshes of the new bailot law they may win. I expect if our surprise comes from anywhere it will be from hitherto republican farmers who have begun to do their own thinking and voting."

DEMOCRATIC HOPE IN RHODE ISLAND. Ex-Assistant Attorney General Angell of Rhode Island, democrat: "We still hope to carry Rhode Island for Cleveland. I do not regard the Newport election as especially significant. There is a great deal of democratic en-thusiasm in the state. The name of Hon. Row-land G. Hagard of the Peacedale mills as demoeratic elector is a strong card both for the independents and tariff reformers, whom he represents, and for the laboring men, with whom he is especially popular. Congressman Lapham is a born fighter and is likely to be returned. Congressman Page richly deserves re-election, for he has actually done more for the state than any man who has been in the House Gen. Brayton, the head of the Rhode Island

combination. The party organization is as complete as he can make it, and he believes the votes that elected Brown governor last spring and Borton mayor of Newport last month can be found with republicans again next Tuesday.

WEST VIRGINIA.

It is Likely to Become of Vital Importance in the Count.

Correspondence of The Evening Star. WHEELING, W. VA., November 6, 1892. A great change has come about, or it might be more proper to say that the true aspect of affairs with regard to West Virginia, politically speaking, is coming to the surface. West Virginia has been admittedly doubtful all along. but it has now assumed the importance of a pivotal state. The republican managers acknowledge that by carrying West Virginia they ean afford, on combination, to lose other of the doubtful states that are really more doubtful than West Virginia. Neither Indiana, Connecticut nor New York offers as encouraging a field for their operations as does West Virginia. In those states there is less hope for changing the undecided vote to their cause and money and work expended upon them are not believed to hold out as rosy promises as that devoted to West Virginia. This has become apparent within the last week by the greatly increased activity among the managers of the state cam-paign and the attention bestowed upon the Lit-Mountain commonwealth by the national

Mr. Elkins has devoted more or less time t West Virginia from the start and has apparently thought it encumbent upon himself to deliver her electoral votes to his chief. For more than a week he has occupied a suite of rooms at the McClure House in this city and has been in consultation almost continuously, ers. Even while this assiduous political laborer has snatched a few hours of sleep from time to time others have occupied his sitting room and the work has been kept up. Hundreds of telegrams and letters have been dispatched from the local headquarters of the Secretary of War, and were he directing the movements of half a dozen armies he could not be much busier. The Western Union Telegraph Company has been compelled to increase its force to handle the business offered by the republican headquarters.

EFFECT OF SECRETARY CHAS. FOSTER'S VISIT.

As a further illustration of the importance attached to West Virginia by the administration Secretary Foster of the Treasury spent three days of last week at the McLure House with Mr. Elkins and the republican managers. His arrival was the signal for greatly increased activity, and republican representatives from all over the state hastened to consult with him and to lay bare their plats and make clear the situation to him. Just what was decided upon was of course not made known, but the day after his arrival reports came from all over the state of renewed exertion on the part of local politicians. The splendid organization of the republicans was made manifest by Foster's ar-rival. Chairman Dawson had the workers in every county and every school district organthoroughly as any army, and when it nition, and when Secretaries Foster and

set every captain, lieutenant and private in every school district and country village to work. Such an organization was never before seen in West Virginia, and the way the whole republican army was set in motion by a single command was simply superb. It is understood that the only thing which held back the command to go into action was the inability of Mr. Eikins and the state leaders to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the national committee that six electoral votes were worth what it would ost to secure them. It was a difficult matter show that West Virginia, as small as she is, held as strong a strategical position in the great national contest as she does. When once the true situation was forced through the skulls of the powers that be there was no further delay. and the local managers were assured that the price would be paid.

UNUSUAL DEMOCRATIC ACTIVITY. The above will give a fair idea of what the republicans are doing and the great effort that s being put forth to carry the state for Harrison. On the other hand the democrats, while not so thoroughly organized nor so plentifully upplied with the sinews of war, are thoroughly awake and are leaving no stone unturned, the turning of which may increase the possibility of success. Until very recently the democrats have felt, or at least have pretended t that the state was safely democratic, although they have all along admitted that a hard fight would be necessary to overcome the effects of republican work. Within the past two weeks epublican work. Within the past two weeks he leaders of the party have begun to admit that the case is doubtful, and that nothing but the greatest display of energy will retain for them West Virginia in the column of southern and democratic states. The activity of the republicans and a knowledge of their thorough organization has aroused the democracy as othing else could, and from one end of the state to the other the workers have been warned of the danger in which the party stands, and the necessity that exists for earnest and well directed work. From some source that is not made public the democratic committee secured quite a fair amount of funds and is auch better prepared than it has been at any me during the campaign to offer battle to the

republicans.

Just how close the state is is shown by the polls that have been taken by both parties. The republicans claim to have made a thorough poil of the state and to have listed every voter in it, and the figures given out privately in it, and the figures given out privately for the benefit of those republicans who can be trusted are to the effect that they will have a plurality of between 1,500 and 2,000. While democrats do not assert that their list has been as carefully taken, they do not claim more than 2,500 or 3,000 plurality. When the party polls of nearly 150,000 voters show no difference than is exhibited in this case, wise politicians admit that it is extremely diffi-cult to tell which way the cat will jump on election day. Granting that either poll is accurate, enough votes might be changed in a very few days to upset all calculations.

CONTEST FOR THE LEGISLATURE. One feature of the contest which is receiving more than ordinary attention in the last hours of the campaign is the contest for the legislaure. The legislature selected at this election will be called upon to elect the United States Senator, and a great deal of Mr. Elkins' anxiety is attributable to the fact that he is the only republican candidate for that office. The legisl ure nominations were made with considerable care on both sides and the candidates are said to have been dictated pretty generally by Messrs. Elkins and Faulkner, respectively. Faulkner has made a splendid fight, and, lthough he has been sick part of the time, he has made fifty-six speeches in the campaign. The legislature is normally democratic, and for years that party has had the organization of both branches of the body. In the last legis-lature three or four independents held the balseems to be strong, if not overwhelming, that ance of power in the house of delegates and trict, will certainly be turned down this time one of them was chosen president. In this campaign both Faulkner and Elkins professed entirely satisfied with their chances, though unbiased reports from most counties in dicate Faulkner's chances to be the better.

Another thing that acts as a strong incentive Mr. Elkins in his political work in West Virginla is this: It has come to be generally un derstood that in 1888 the task of carrying West Virginia in 1892 was by general consentassigned to him by the national committee. If he succeeds he will be the first man to display sufficient power as an organizer and political manipulator to break the solid south. this would mean that nothing for which he might ask at the hands of the republican party in the future would be too good for him. It would raise him to the highest level politically. and since he has an ample fortune and has turned his attention almost wholly to politics republicans will carry New York and Connecti-cut, but I do not feel sure of Indiana." that is naturally the ultima Thule of his aspi-rations.

MARSHALS AT THE POLLS.

regard to the powers and privileges of United States marshals and their deputies has created ome alarm among democrats in West Virginia. H. S. White, United States marshal for the district of West Virginia, although a man of not nore than 120 pounds avordupois, has unlimited moral courage, and if the order is issued from headquarters, or if he conceives it the best thing to do politically, he will not hesitate to put his deputies at every polling place where it can be legally done. The greatest danger to democracy on this score exists in the southeastern counties, where there is a very large negro vote besides a very large negro population whose rights to vote may be called n question. With the election machinery en-irely in the hands of the republicans every voter who had a shadow of right to cast a ballot would be allowed that privilege, and it would devolve upon the democrats to prove the ille-gality of these votes in case of a contest. The democratic managers recognize that it is very much harder to have questionable votes counted off after the election than it is to prevent their being cast originally. No one would be seriusly surprised if there is trouble in the southeastern counties on election day. Both sides are very determined, and it would not require hostilities. It must be remembered that this is the section in which the Hatfield-McCoy fends had their birth and that many of the people

carry Winchester rifles. A GERMAN-AMERICAN CLEVELAND UNION. A force that is going to play an important part in this election and one that will greatly help the democratic party is the thorough organization of a large body of the German-American citizens in a German-American Cleveland union. Fully one-half the voters of that nationality in the city of Wheeling are numbers of the union and each is constituted a committee of one to look out for the interests of the democracy among his fellow citizens. The democrats have distributed considerable German literature and have had a number of very able German speakers at work in the state. This seems to be a department that the repub-licans have largely overlooked and they will find that it has been detrimental to them on

election day.

In the congressional contests both sides are laiming everything, and as the results in three districts in 1888 were sufficiently close to cause a republican Congress to feel justified in scating the three republican contestants, it is hard to discriminate between the claims of the two sides. In fact, Hon. William L. Wilson seems to be the only candidate concerning whom a feeling of positiveness exists. Less atwhom a feeling of positiveness exists. Less attention is paid to the congressional fight than would be the case were it not the presidential campaign, and it is probable that the republican candidates will only have pluralities in those districts in which Harrison is successful.

THE BETTING IS CAUTIOUS. One noticeable feature of the campaign is the ery small amount of money that has been wagered on the result in West Virginia. The sports, who are influenced only by desire to win, have either placed their money on other issues or have kept it in their pockets. The few bets which have been made have been among men who allowed their partisan zeal to influence their judgment as gamblers. Since the arrival of Mr. Elkins in town there has been considerably more republican money displayed

CONFLICTING CLAIMS. Aside from general claims, unsupported by figures, none of the partisan newspapers have day the state contained 4,000 more republican voters than democratic, and that with a fair election the party would have that plurality. The Wheeling Register, the democratic organ of the ing votes, and has as yet offered no figures on the result. It has continually left the impression among its readers that the state is going to be close and that hard work on the party of every democrat is required. The Register's attitude is very much more in keeping and its that of the result. The result is that of the result is required. The result is that of the result is the result in the result in the result is the made any definite statement concerning what

this city yesterday. He had stopped off at Clarksburg for a consultation with Gen. Goff, whose recent elevation to a United States Judgeship precluded him from taking any part in politics in this campaign. The impression is that Gen. Dudley consulted with Gen. Goff and secured from him his views as to the best maniner of conducting the West Virginia campaign. His presence in Wheeling is supposed to be merely for the purpose of consulting with Elkins and looking over the work done and suggesting any points that may be left uncovered. As was said in a former letter the democrats fear that some such plan as that with which Dudley was charged in the past is to be tried in the Kanawha and southeastern mining regions, and Mr. Dudley's presence here has caused a decided chill to play along the democratic spinal column.

TPXXPESEE

A Democratic State That Might Have Be Made Republican. ace of The Evening Star.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Nov. 5, 1892. On the eve of the presidential election Ten nesse is to all appearances preparing to cast her electoral vote for Cleveland and Stevenson Whatever may be the defections from the democratic party to the populists in the gubernatorial, congressional or legislative contests, one thing is evident: There is no sort of enthusiasm for Weaver and his vote in the state will be decidedly microscopic. Tennessee is one of swallowed the democratic party, and not that the democratic party had swallowed the alliance. But during these years the grip of the alliance has weakened, and Buchanan has been easily defeated in the primaries. may seem, though the alliance and the people's party both aim at national "reforms" both are more touchy about state candidacies than about the presidential contest. I have heard quite number of populists express the greatest admiration for Mr. Cleveland, though they expected to vote for the populist candidates for governor, for Congress and for the legislature. The gold bug cry was raised against Cleveland for awhile, but we hear nothing of it now.

THE CONGRESSIONAL OUTLOOK. With regard to the congressional outlook, the republicans are reasonably sure of two Congressmen, and they may get three. The first district is a certainty for them, and there is no reason to think that John Houk will be defeated in the second. Houk is the most husthing republican in Tennessee. When he was candidate for the republican nomination When he was a short time ago, his opponent was a wealthy man by the name of Woodruff. Houk is osten tatiously a man of the people, while Woodruff lives in one of the palaces of Knoxville. House won the nomination in the easiest possible manner. He told mountaineers of the Great Smoky that Woodruff lived in a house that had carpets on the floor and he had looking glasses inside as big as a barn door.
Houk got the nomination by about 10,000

majority. In the third district there is apt to be a very pretty contest. Two years ago Congressman Snodgrass defeated H. Clay Evans by only 523 votes. This year is apt to bring out much larger vote and Snodgrass may be de feated, though the drift in east Tennessee this year's elections has been rather toward the democracy. Rice A. Pierce, in the ninth dis He ran as a democrat two years ago and had majority of more than 8,000. as a populist and he will be defeated. In this district (the tenth) Col. Josiah Patterson, one of the few southern democrats who had the tremists, is confronted solely by a populist can-didate, the republican candidate, Col. Dyer, having been withdrawn in accordance with the deal between Chairman Baker, representing the republicans, and John H. McDo of the Tennessee populists. I do not see how Patterson can be defeated by Neal, the popu-

NEGROES WHO WILL NOT VOTE. There are about as many negroes as whites in this county (Shelby), the most populous in the state, yet the negro registration is only about 4,000, and it is not likely that more than 1,500 slightest doubt that Winstead, the republican nominee, would be the next governor of Ten-nessee. Four years ago Harrison got nearly 140,000 votes in this state, the largest vote ever east for any candidate for any office before or since except that cast for Cleveland and the other democratic nominees in 1888. If Buchanan should get 20,000 votes and if the conditions were the same as four years ago Turney, the

democratic nominee for governor, might be de-feated, but there can be no doubt that the poll tax, the registration and the Australian ballot law will keep more negroes at home than ignorant whites. A BITTER FIGHT ON POPULISTS. The democratic program has been exceed

ingly in discreet. The populist leaders and the alliance have been scourged from pillar to post by a few hot-headed youngsters who are trying to lead the party. A very bitter feeling has been aroused, and it is very uncomfortable to be a populist in some parts of Tennessee. It is just possible that the populist vote will be a surprise. It has so far been very quiet and surprise. It has so far been very quiet and may become very vocal on election day. I have made some investigations regarding the effect of the McDowell exposure on the populist mind. It will be remembered, doubtless, that several days ago the Knoxville Tribune secured two letters purporting to have passed between Republican Committeeman G. W. Hill and Jo J. Ivins, editor of the Knoxville Republican. In these letters it was intimated that McDowell had obtained \$15,000 from the republican national committee for holding Buchanan on the track, and for helping the republicans and populists to carry the state. I do not find that the "exposure," if such it be, has had any effect on the alliance if such it be, has had any effect on the alliance people. Those who expected to vote the populist ticket still expect to vote it.

A REPUBLICAN OPPORTUNITY MISSED. It seems to me that the republicans as practical politicians missed a great chance in this state. With anything like efficient organization they could have registered the negro vote, and by paying the poll taxes of the negroes have made a most formidable showing. They could have secured great local advantage and they night even have deflected the state into the Harrison column.

ALABAMA.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., November 5, 1892.

Alliance Men Said to Be Rapidly Retur ing to the Democratic Party. Correspondence of The Evening Star.

The wind up of the campaign in Alabama has been full of interest. In fact the principal oldest inhabitant says he has never before seen politics in Alabama so treated as they have been during the double campaign of 1892. The bitter fight for the governorship stirred the state from center to circumference, and following in the heels of the state election came a national campaign not before equaled in bitterness in the state. The 2019 of the United States Revised Statutes and before equaled in bitterness in the state. The election will come as a good relief to the average citizen whose business has suffered at the

hands of polities and politicians. To sum up, both sides are very hopeful of carrying Alabama. But the anti-democratic considerably more republican money displayed among the sports, and it is charged by the democrats that most of it has been furnished by Elkins for the purpose of bluffing stiffness into the republican backbone. It must be confessed that in several instances where democrats have gone in search of republican wagers they have found the allegation that the bets had just their party still has a majority of the voters of the state on their side and are determined to win. They are very confident as to electing Cleveland electors and carrying at least seven out of the nine congressional districts. The out of the nine congressional districts. The other two districts have been practically given up to the fusionists, though the democrats have a fighting chance in them.

ONE RESULT OF MAGEE'S VISIT. It has developed since Chris Magee suddenly

Elkins and the Intelligencer are much exaggerated and that the result will prove it.

A VISIT FROM GEN. DUDLEY.

Gen. W. W. Dudley, whom the democrats love to call "Blocks of Five" Dudley, arrived in this city yesterday. He had stopped off at Clarksburg for a consultation with Gen. Goff, whose recent elevation to a United States judge-ship precluded him from taking any part in politics in this campaign. The impression is that Gen. Dudley consulted with Gen. Goff and secured from him his views as to the best manner of conducting the West Virginia campaign. His presence in Wheeling is supposed to be marely for the purpose of consulting with Elkins and looking over the work done and sugthe nominees to receive the approval of both himself and Capt. Kolb. and it was to be sup-ported by the people's party, Kolbites and re-publicans. In case of its election the third partyites would get six out of nine seate in Congress, while the electoral ticket would be cast for Harrison in case Alabama's vote was needed to elect him.

The rank and file of the alliance men were led to believe that it was a third party ticket for Weaver straightout, and under that belief they supported it. Gen. Weaver was at the convention and he and Mrs. Lease addressed it, but it is a noteworthy fact that the convention did not indorse Weaver or the people's party in the platform or otherwise. The alliance men, however, were blinded and went home from the convention still helieving that the Weaver ticket convention still believing that the Weaver ticket had been put up and that they were supporting the people's party and not the republican

party.

When Magee began making so many pilgrimages to Alabama though and the objects of his ages to Alabama though and the objects of his visits as well as his plans became known the alliance men woke up to the realization that they had been deceived. Then they realized that the Lakeview ticket was in reality a repubthe very few states that elected alliance governors. The victory of Buchanan two years ago
was taken to indicate that the alliance had
swallowed the democratic party, and not that transformation did not fully begin until this week, the occasion of Mr. Magee's third and last visit to Alabam In Jefferson county M. M. Gwin, a prominent Kolb leader, a candidate on the Kolb ticket and an active worker in the Lakeview convention, only three days ago announced his intention to support Cleveland. C. C. Robbins and W. D.

> have become imbued with the idea that Magee came to Alabama to buy up the farmers, and they have taken the stump for Cleveland.
>
> B. B. Ustick, secretary of the alliance and one of its most prominent leaders, as well as a red-hot Kolb man, actually went to Kansas to make an investigation into the situation there. On his eturn he learned of Magee's visit to Alabama and Ustick at once issued a circular addressed to his brother alliance men calling on them to support Cleveland. He said he had ascertained in Kansas that the people's party had gone to pieces and its remains were being controlled by the republicans, that Mrs. Lease was a fraud and is regarded as such at her home, and that all attempts of Pennsylvania republicans to buy Alabama was an insult to the people of this

Groggans, two other alliance leaders, who

Many other prominent alliance men have come over to democracy. In fact it has been a regular ground swell for democracy in this

ROLE'S UTTERANCES. Capt. R. F. Kolb, late alliance candidate for governor, who has allied himself with the antidemocratic forces, has just issued a final appeal to the farmers and alliance men generally. is very elaborate, reviewing the recent state

campaign and giving his version of how he was "defrauded of the governorship."

The address concludes as follows: "Under our form of government liberty can only be preserved by the ballot or the bullet. The oppotunity in November will perhaps be the one at the ballot box, for if they (meaning the crats) are allowed to carry the election fraud they will exact such laws as will end the lefeat them. Then let us make the last effort at the ballot box before being forced to resort to arms, the remedy that has at last overthrown

These circulars have been scattered broadcast all over the state and has caused a considerable stir. It is taken to mean that Kolb wants war in Alabama if things don't go to suit him in the coming election. However, it is clear that Capt. Kolb has lost much of his influence among the farmers of the state. TROUBLE FEARED.

It is not overdrawing the picture at all. though, to say that trouble is looked for on election day. In this county alone Sheriff 4,000, and it is not likely that more than 1,500 of these will have paid their poll tax. In Fayette county, a part of this district, there are
2,200 negro voters, but only 400 of them have
paid their poll tax. But for that little "if" in in the cities, but at town and country precincts, is likely to culminate at some of these places in bloodshed. The firing of one pistol shot would precipitate a bloody riot, sure.

The fusionists are very active and in many places no doubt both sides will make efforts to capture the polls. The democrats in nearly every county have control of the state and county government, and none but democrats are being appointed on the special deputy sheriff lists. As only republicans are being ap-pointed as federal marshals a conflict between the opposing forces of officers is not unlikely

PROBABILITIES OF TROUBLE.

The Attorney General's Instructions an Lieut. Gov. Sheehan's Circular.

NEW YORK, NOV. 0, 1882. Either there is to be big trouble in New York on election day or there is a tremendous lot of bluffing being done. As already telegraphed THE STAR, Chairman Sheehan of the democratic campaign committee has instructed election officers and democrats generally that United States marshals have no right inside the polling places and that any citizen or officer has a righ to arrest them if they attempt to go there. The supplementary orders issued by the Department of Justice have braced up United States District Attorney Mitchell, who has written United States Marshal Jacobus and Supervisor of Elections Davenport to the effect that Sheehan' statements are entirely false and that the absolute duty of supervisors of elections is to take such position inside or outside of the polling place as will give them the best opportunity to inspect and closely scrutinize the operations during the entire day and during the count of

He quotes section 2019 of the Revised Statutes, as follows: "The better to enable the supervisors of elections to discharge their duties they are directed on the day of election to take, occupy and remain in such position from time to time, whether before or behin the ballot boxes, as will in their judgment best enable them to see each person offering to vote and as will best conduce to their scrutinizing the manner in which the voting is conducted."

conducted."
Section 2018 is also quoted, as follows: "To
the end that each candidate for the office of
Representative or delegate in Congress may obtain the benefit of every vote for him cast, the supervisors of election are, and each of them is, required to personally scrutinize, count and canvass each ballot in their election districts, whatever may be the indorsement on the ballot

to see that every supervisor of election, and every deputy marshal if requested to support him by such supervisor of election, shall be allowed to take any position behind the guard rail if he sees fit on election day, and that any recognition interfering with them in any way, while person interfering with them in any way while they are in the performance of their duty be-hind the guard rail in any polling place on election day can at once be arrested without process under section 5222, United States Statutes."

This is "the word with the bark on." It is evident that the United States authorities are that of 1888, when Harrison had a plurality of thoroughly waked up on this subject, and that 1,912 out of a total of 12,605 votes. The Warthoroughly waked up on this subject, and that they do not intend to permit any "foolishness" about the enfortement of this law. What will be the result if uemocrats attempt to prevent supervisors of election taking their places within the polling places on election morning is hard to foretell. There is scarcely a limit to the number of deputy marshals that the United States marshal is authorized to swear in. Of course it will be impossible to have at the polling places as many deputy marshals as there are democrats, but it is scarcely probably that the democrate as a body will attempt to resist the marshals, and if there are individual cases of resistance it is probable that a good many democratic votess will find themselves arrested and locked up for the day and their voting privilege thus destroyed. There is a great deal of bitterness, however, growing out of the charges and counter charges of fraud that have been made and the numerous arrests made on both sides already. One or more of the screets of

tion day for alleged false registration, and have written him a letter calling his attention to a decision by the United States circuit court to the effect that it is an offense within the United States Revised Statutes if an election officer intentionally alleged false registration, and have rison and Weaver, with the chances in favor of the former. It is not believed that democrats generally will vote for Weaver. The secretary of the effect that it is an offense within the United States Revised Statutes if an election officer intentionally alleged false registration, and have rison and Weaver, with the chances in favor of the former. It is not believed that democrats generally will vote for Weaver. The secretary of the office of the former. It is not believed that democrats generally will vote for Weaver. The secretary of the effect that it is an offense within the United States Revised Statutes if an election officer innutil election day, to prevent his voting.

A large number of arrests are now being made daily by the republicans of men charged with false registration, and it is expected that many more will follow. All this makes the

democrats very hot, and there is no telling what may happen on election morning when the supervisors of elections and marshals demand the right to go inside the polling places and remain there during the day, as they doubtless will do.

BORSESHOEING AS AN ISSUE. One of the curiosities of the campaign is a bit of literature just issued by the literary bureau of the democratic national committee. It will be read with interest in Washington. It

It will be read with interest in Washington. It is as follows: "The various branches of the Journeyman Horseshoeing Union throughout the United States, numbering over 8,000 men, have a direct grievence against President Harrison personally. Mr. Harrison keeps only two horses and these he gets shod at a non-union shop to save a dollar and twenty-five cents on each set of shoes; while Mr. Cleveland, while President, kept ten horses and had them shod at a union shop, paying the union prices, \$3.50. At a convention of the union, held in Boston in May last, delegates called attention to President Harrison's patronage of non-union cheap labor and a resolution was unanimously adopted by the convention that the President be respectfully requested to have his two horses shod at a union shop and pay living process. shod at a union shop and pay living prices for the work. The resolution pointed out that Gen. Harrison, being Proof the United states, his example of of the United states, his example of having work done at non-union pauper wages would have a bad effect on the trade that employed 8,000 workmen. A committee consisting of P. J. Conway of New York, Owen O'Neil of Philadelegates to the Lakeview convention, delphia and James Gallagher of Detroit were appointed to embody the request to President Harrison. Mr. Thomas J. Griffin was appointed

a delegate to present the request in an address to President Harrison. Mr. Griffin performed his duty, but President Harrison did not even deign a reply of any kind and still has his pair of horses shod t the 'pauper-labor' non-union shop. Last night the Journeyman Horseshoeing Union. Last o. 1, of this city met and discussed this subect. The opinion is expressed that Mr. Har-rison's salary of \$50,000 a year ought to be sufficient to enable him to pay union prices for keeping his two horses shed."

SOME INTERESTING CONTESTS. Winding Up Exciting Campaigns in a Num-

ber of States. Press dispatches say:

The most exciting campaign in the history of The most exciting campaign in the history of dence, and those best informed—such as Michigan is practically closed and the result of Croker, Sheehan and Murphy—are most confithe active work that has been done by the dent and most freely wager their money. On three parties will only be known when the vote the other side, the republicans fear that New is actually counted. All parties admit that the result will be a mixed one. The Miner law, as deputy marshals and a color legislature which which will have the naming of a United States Senator are to be elected. of a United States Senator are to be elected, ability to re-elect Harrison without the vote of the result will be all the more interesting. The New York, If he could carry New York he total vote will be close to 500,000. Of this mount 25,000 will go to the prohibitionists and between 20,000 and 30,000 to the people's party. The remainder will be divided more or less closely between republicans and democrats. The republicans had 236,000 votes in 1888, and if they retain that vote they are safe.

claim that they can do this, but say they are sure of the second, seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth districts. The republicans claim the first, third, fourth, sixth, eleventh and twelfth listricts, and insist that their chances are better than the democrats in the fifth, eighth and ninth. Of the two electors-at-large the repubone to the people's party, reserving seven for themselves. The congressional delegation will be divided in about the same proportion as the

electors. Judge Allen B. Morse, the democratic candidate for governor, will give ex-Congressman John T. Rich a close race for governor. Senator Stockbridge, the present republican neumbent, expects to succeed himself in the United States Senate, but the democrats have a majority of eight on joint ballot in the present legislature and they say nothing but a "swap" of the state by the republicans will prevent them from retaining the legislature and sending a democrat to Washington. In case they win

ex-Gov. Luce will be Michigan's next Senator DEMOCRATIC VIEW OF ALABAMA. Chairman A. G. Smith of the Alabama democratic executive committee, just from a trip through most populous counties in south Ala-

"My confidence of the past has given place to feeling of certainty. Our people will turn out and vote, and that assures a perfect, safe majority for Cleveland. The situation has changed 15 per cent in favor of the democracy

within the past forty-eight hours."

The leaders of the anti-democratic forces say if they could get a fair election the state would go for Harrison by 50,000. They claim that they will be defrauded as usual. Conservative men who reason from a non-partisan stand-point estimate that Alabama will go for Cleve-and by 15,000 or 20,000 majority and that the lemocrats will elect perhaps seven out of nine

Congressmen.

Hundreds of special deputy sheriffs are being appointed by the democratic sheriffs all over the state to keep down any trouble on election day. Six hundred special officers have been appointed in Birmingham. CLOSE FIGHT IN WEST VIRGINIA

Both sides claim the state of West Virginia.

Either party will be satisfied with 1,000 plurality or less. It is the closest and hottest fight West

rison. The republicans expect to elect three Congressmen out of eight. The democrats are fully as confident as to the result of the vote for electors. They say the state is safely demo-cratic and have wired the national democratic committee not to feel uneasy about West Virginia. Only a count of the vote will show which side is correct. DOUBT IN NEW JERSEY.

New Jersey will probably go democratic on Puesday, although the republicans class it among the doubtful states. The republicans's candidate for governor, John Kean, jr., is a very popular man, and with the coal combine question against the democrats he may run very close to winning. The legislature will probably be democratic by a reduced majority, and six out of the eight Congressmen will probably be democratic. ably be democrats.

LIVELY REPUBLICAN CANVASS IN DELAWARE.

her three electoral votes for Weaver this year. The Australian ballot will be tested for the first ver men count upon a plurality of between 2,000 and 4,000 and expect to capture the next legislature. This will give the selection of a United States Senator in place of Senator Stewart, whose term expires March 4, 1893.

LOUISIANA DECIDEDLY DEMOCRATIC. political outlook in Louisiana may be

FUSION FAILS IN SOUTH DAKOTA. Fusion between the democrats and populists in South Dakota has failed. The democratic state central committee has sent out thousands of circulars requesting democrats to vote for the Weaver electors and withdrawing the Cleve-land electors from the field. This will un-doubtedly make the result close between Har-rison and Weaver, with the chances in favor of state, who is a republican, has thrown out the prohibition nominations on a technicality, and the prohibitionist leaders have issued a manifesto in favor of the Weaver electors and the independent state ticket.

IT LIREWISE FAILS IN OREGON. The failure of the fusion between the demo crats and the people's party will leave Oregon in the republican column. The deal would have given the state to Weaver, according to the congressional vote last June.

SOME POLITICAL PROPHETS.

What Some of the Great Dailles Say of the The Philadelphia Inquirer instructed corre

spondents in most of the states of the country to send conservative and impartial estimates of the political conditions. The Inquirer says: "A careful reading of these reports will show that in the opinion of our correspondents Harrison and Reid will carry the country by a substantial majority of the electoral coilege. They may be mistaken, but it is noteworthy that their reports tally very closely with the esti-mates of the republican national committee. "We call attention to two things in these re-ports which Tuesday alone can decide. Our correspondents agree that there is a very good prospect that the solid south will be broken. Delaware, Alabama, West Virginia and possibly Virginia are trembling in the balance.

"It is likely that at least one of these will be republican and possible ways."

republican and possibly more. It is also noted that the western states seem to be weaned from the populist craze, and the prospect is that the only state that will cast its vote for Weaver will be Nevada, although the reports of yesterday indicate that the republicans have not abandoned that the republicans doned that state.
"We wish to say to those of our readers who

will peruse the bulletin boards and screens in front of the Inquirer Tuesday night that it is hardly within the bounds of possibility that the republicans will lose the election if they carry New York, and also that the case is by no means hopeless even if that state is lost. If Harrison carries Indiana, Connecticut and all the other republican states he can win without New York.

"The reports here given indicate that Har-rison will be elected, and this is in keeping with our reports from New York, where the republican national committee is more sanguine than in 1888. Only the returns can tell whether our correspondents have correctly sized up the A CLEVELAND VIEW.

The Philadelphia Times thus describes the outlook: "It seems reasonably certain that New York will vote for Cleveland. The democrats certainly expect it with absolute confi-

York is lost, but are hoping almost against hope that between Davenport's heelers acting providing for the selection of presidential elec-fund they may so obstruct voting in the city tors by congressional districts, makes the situ- as to make the success of Harrison possible ation unique, and, as Congressmen and a state This is nearly or quite the exact situation in the empire state.

"We regard it as beyond the range of prob-

might not need its electoral vote. Hepublican success in that state would be likely to make New England solid for Harrison, and the same influences would make Indiana probable for the republicans, with Illinois and all the disputed western states outside of Nevada certainly re-publican. If Harrison shall lose New York, as The highest democratic vote was 213,469 in now seems next to certain, Connecticut will 1888. They must hold this and must gain 10,000 votes to carry the state. They do not and Rhode Island would be more than doubtful. "We adhere to the conviction frequently expressed in these columns that the battle of Tuesday next will give a decided and most likely an overwhelming victory to either Cleve land or Harrison and carry both branches of Congress with the new President."

"DEMOCRATS WITH CONFIDENCE." With nervous relance on the power of money to corrupt voters and to debauch franchises the republican managers will send their cause to the people. That Cleveland and Stevenson will be elected was the opinion of every sensible man one met yesterday. The republicans were never so nervous. The democrats were never more confident. The republicans practically

concede the thirty-six electoral votes of thi state to Mr. Cleveland." "INDICATES CLEVELAND'S ELECTION." The New York Herald correspondents in the

different states have wired to the paper their views regarding the outlook. The Herald says: "The comprehensive forecast which precedes the detailed reports indicates the election of Mr. Cleveland. This review is written without flourish or ornament. It is not intended as a simple explanation of the investigations of impartial agents of this paper." "HARRISON'S RE-ELECTION CERTAIN."

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Press telegraphs: "I think that Chairman Carter is justified in the declaration that he made to me tonight that 'Harrison's re-clection is as certain as any political event can be in advance of its actual determination." Regarding Indiana the same correspondent ays: "But the republicans have a still better

chance in Indiana and New York. From In diana the reports continue to grow more favorable. The campaign there has been a quiet one, as it has been in New York, in that respect differing from four years ago, but it has been none the less effective. There is no doubt that President Harrison is just as strong there as he was four years ago, when he had 2.300 plurality. This year the third party will weaken the democrats, while the soldier vote will be still more in favor of the republicans.

Virginia has ever had. Stephen B. Elkins has been on hand for three weeks. He has visited every county and he predicts the success of the Harrison and Reid electors. Thomas E. Davis, republican candidate for governor, says he is sure of election and of the state going for Harrison. The republicans expect to elect three that the republicans have a fair chance of carrying the state, but I feel confident of electing Kean.
"The democratic chances of carrying this

state are based on a large increase in the ma-jority in New York city and Brooklyn. There is no probability of their getting over 60,000 in the city at the most and competent judges put it at 55,000. A prominent Tammany man told me this afternoon that Mr. Croker's private figures were 60,000 for this city, 16,000 for Brooklyn and 3,500 for Queens, Richmond and Suffolk, making 79,500 below the Harlem, while Suffolk, making 79,500 below the Harlem, while he allowed the republicans only 75,000 above. That would give the democrats the state by 4,500. Ex-Alderman 'Tommy' Shields, a Tammany leader for many years, told me this afternoon that the democratic majority in the state would be from 5,000 to 10,000. Hugh McLaughlin, the democratic boss in Brooklyn, refused to make any prediction as to the vote in that city. This shows that the democrats expect the state to be close.

of Delaware, but the indications are that the democratic plurality will not be less than 1,000 and John W. Causey, democratic nominee for Congress, will have a safe majority.

NEVADA GIVEN TO WEAVER.

It is pretty generally conceded by the leaders of both the old parties that Nevada will cast her three electoral votes for Weaver this year. NO DEFINITE PREDICTION VENTURED.

The New York Sun gives its estimate in series of tables. These tables are the same as those published ten days ago, but the Sun abides by their accuracy. Nothing, it says, has



SURE AS FATE POB CLEVELAND. The New York World says: "Assurances

were received from Indiana, Connecticut and West Virginia yesterday that those states were as sure as fate for Cleveland. The very best news came from Visconsin, Michigan, Illinois and Iowa. According to the estimates made by

Massachusetts is close. The Harrison electors may win by from 7,000 to 10,000. Gov. Russell's re-election is among the probabilities by a

plurality of 4,000.

New Hampshire is in great doubt, with the chances somewhat in favor of the republicans.

In Alabama the situation has been perceptibly brightening for the democrats in the last two days. As to the Congressmen, R. H. Clarke in the first district, William C. Oates in the third, G. A. Robinson in the fourth, J. H. Bankhead in the sixth, Joseph Wheeler in the eighth and in the sixth, Joseph Wheeler in the eighth and L. W. Turpin in the ninth, all democrats, will be elected. Jesse F. Stillins, in the second, now stands the better chance. The probabilities are still largely in favor of W. M. Whatley in the fifth and W. W. Wood in the seventh, both

populists.
Minnesota will choose four Weaver electors and five Harrison electors. The outlook slightly favors Nelson (republican) for governor. Virginia will go democratic by a majority, it government. is thought, of not less than 10,600. Populists

is thought, of not less than 10,600. Populists may elect Goode to Congress from the fourth district. He is supported by Mahone.

New Jersey, on a straight poil, is good for 10,000 for Cleveland. As for the governorship, it is said quite as much in earnest as in jest that if John Kean did not part his hair in the middle he would probably be Gov. Abbett's successor in the executive chamber. In the congressional in the executive chamber. In the congressional districts only two candidates are considered as having doubtful chances—Cornish and Dunn.
If both are beaten the next delegation in Congress will stand four each as Arkansas and Delaware are surely democratic.

Hitnois is probably republican, but Fifer will e defeated. Kansas is probably republican, while Wisconsin is doubtful.

The democrats will probably carry Iowa and the populists Nebraska.

Weaver will cary Idaho and North Dakota, while he will divide Oregon with Harrison. Colorado is in doubt, while California is probably republican.
On the whole the forecast gives Cleveland
226, Harrison 180 and doubtful 23.

The Herald sums up the political situation throughout the country in these words:
"New York is emphatically a democratic state. Indiana, while also distinctly indicated in the canvass, seems to lean toward Mr. Cleve-land. Connecticut is in doubt, but the Herald's special correspondent regards the state as a hard field for the republican managers. There has been nothing revealed so far

that the solid south has broken, with the single exception of West Virginia, whose six electoral votes happ uncertainly, the probabilities being democratic. "Taking be republican estimates on the na-tional ticket in New York from the most conservative sources, county by county, Mr. Harrison's lieutenants do not claim the state by more than 3,700 plurality, while the democratic estimates, from equally conservative sources, county by county, give the state to Mr. Cleveland by a plurality of 22,000. New York city will contribute nearly 60,000 democratic plurality and Brooklyn will possibly give a plurality of more than 17,000. These figures are not based upon democratic or republican estimates.

They are based upon careful figures from both sides and independent investigation.

"While it is true that the solid south remains

practically intact, it is not true that the northwest appears to be solid for Harrison. Montana and Oregon, for instance, are exceptions.

There is a good deal of shouting and professing in Illinois. but no test has shown any serious break in the normal condition of its vote unless it may be that loudly advertised revolt of the German republicans against that party.
"In a nutshell, Mr. Cleveland has gained 36 votes over his score in 1888, and the only points where he is threatened with a loss is in West

Virginia and Connecticut, which cast only 10 icans have the advantage in the western half of the state and the democrats in the castern half. On the whole, the republicans concede four electors to the democrats and claim ten; the democrats concede six to the republicans and commercial candidates will win a magnificent victory the democratic national managers will fight hard for the neonless party will take many more electoral votes away from Mr. Harrison than he democrats concede six to the republicans and connecticut, which cast only 10 electoral votes.

"The New York Times says: "With absolute confidence that the democratic issues and the democratic candidates will win a magnificent victory the democratic national managers will gain in the new states. He will have to high thard for Indiana, with the canvass against submit their canvas against him, and with the union of New Jersey, Massa-in Connecticut. As for New Jersey, Massa-chusetts and other old-timers, it is a mere chusetts and other old-timers, it is a mere

> THE VOTE IN ALABAMA The Figures of Last August Compared With

port their respective parties in the usual way

Former Elections. Of all the states on which the politicians are figuring anxiously none present so much confusion as is to be found in Alabama. The contest there is one of extraordinary warmth and in many regions the friction is expected to develop conflagrative tendencies. It may be that the official figures of Alabama's vote at the the states named." August election will throw some light on the situation, but with political affairs in such a chaotic condition it is not likely that much comfort can be extracted out of comparisons. The official vote for governor is not yet available and will not be until after the meeting of the general assembly, which takes place on the 20th instant, but the certified figures on tary McComas, Joseph H. Manley of Maine,

dential and the 1890 and 1892 state contests Democratic plurality. 61,123 as to every state in the union:

1890-Governor-Long (rep)......

1892-Com. Ag.-Lane (dem)..... 129,100 Republican vote in 1890 was 13,757 less than 1888. Democratic vote in 1890 was 22,590 more than

Democratic plurality in 1890 was 36,347 mor than in 1888.

Total vote in 1890 was 9,741 more than in Things are materially changed. In August Things are materially changed. In August last there was no republican candidate. It was the alliance versus the democracy. The demo-cratic plurality was 44,206 less than in 1888 and 80,558 less than in 1890. The democratic vote

80,353 less than in 1635. The democratic voxas 11,780 more than it was in 1888, but it was 10,810 loss than in 1890. The greatest apparant change though, was in the total vote. In est change, though, was in the total vote. In 1892 the vote was larger by 67,188 than in 1888 and 57,442 larger than in 1890. In 1898 Cleveland carried sixty counties and had a plurality of 61,123. In 1892 had a plurality of 61,123. In 1892 the demo-crats carried thirty-two counties and had a plurality of 16,917.

BETTING IN NEW YORK.

leposited at the Hoffman House, New York, on Vednesday night to be bet on Cleveland's election. About \$40,000 of this was covered. democrat, that there was \$50,000 more ready to be placed in the same way, but no part of this \$100,000 went up the Harrison betters began day the figures in Cleveland's favor were 10 to 9. The betting continued steady at this figure, and the closing quotations on Saturday night showed very few bete registered at even money. George Wheelock, a bookmaker, has placed \$50,000 or thereabouts on Harrison, betting both on the state and the general result, and

Ex-Alderman Walton Storm has also made some very heavy between Cleveland, both upon his election and the result in New York state. Mr. Storm stands to lose \$19,000 if Harrison wins and \$6,000 if he carries the state of New York. Edward Keatney, who has the most implicit confidence in Mr. Cleveland's sweeping success, has a very large sum staked on the result, just how much only he himself knows. It is probably nearer \$50,000 than \$25,000. The and Iowa. According to the estimates made by conservative men it seems impossible for Harrison to win. Their chances of carrying Nebraska, South Dakota and Kansas are considered utterly hopeless, and with those states and probably Colorado and Oregon also for Weaver, Mr. Harrison will not have the ghost of a show. Should he carry Connecticut, which is hardly possible, it will do him no good. Indiana is as sure for Cleveland, the national committee claim, as New York, and that is a 'cinch.'

Dispatches to the Times from its special correspondents in many states gives the following to Saturday night \$100,000 of stakes. most of which is bet from over money to 10 to 9 on espondents in many states gives the following which is bet from even money to 10 orecast:

THE GLAS

Manifestos Issued by Chairmen Cartes and Harrity. Chairman Carter of the republican national

committee has issued a circular to the electors of the country, bearing the date of the 7th. in which he says they will be called upon Tuesday to determine by their votes between the policy

every operation in doubt and raise questions as to the effect unknown legislation might have in the economic and financial policy of "We confidently submit to the country." br

and that abundant reasons will occur to the mind of every loval citizen in favor of a conmind of every loval citizen in favor of a continuance of republican policy and republican administration."
He says Cleveland and his party differ on the questions of tariff and firmness, while the re-publican candidates and the republican party

are in complete harmony.

"Neither our campaign nor our cause," it says, "has proven popular in England or continental Europe. The democratic nomines and his platform have met with universal applause in every country seeking to rival us in the commercial world. mercial world.

"While pleading poverty, the democratic national committee has been amply supplied with funds intended to influence American citizens to vote against their own interests. We are advised that these funds have been chiefly contributed by foreigners, who seek to break down the barriers of protection, to the end that they may reap a profit on the ruins of the industries and interests built up by the patriotic policy of the republican party. This committee has used the meager contributions given it by the people to fairly and honorably present to the country the issues to be passed upon at the ballot box. Our opponents have relied upon the degrading and corrupt influence of money, to be used on election day, to induce the people to abandon their principles and their interests and vote the democratic ticket. For the purpose of covering this reprehensible scheme the democratic press has substantially abandoned a discussion of the issues, and their space has been devoted to a wholly continuous and unjustified line of assertions with reference to supposed enormous contributions to the re-publican national committee for the alleged

purpose of carrying the election.

"Driven to desperate straits, well knowing that the common sense of the body of the people is arrayed against their unrighteous cause, the democratic party have not only sent forth a false cry to cover their tracks while undertaking to debauch the roter, but they have likewise in this state, through the lieutenant governor, acting as the chairman of a committee sought to incite evil-disposed persons to em-ploy insurrectionary methods for the purpose of preventing the officers of the law, on elec-tion day, from guarding the ballot box, as they are sworn to do, for the purpose of preventing fraud and intimidation.

CHAIRMAN HARRITY'S ADDRESS. William F. Harrity; cheirman of the demo cratic national committee, has prepared a table claiming these electoral votes as sure for Cleveland and Stevenson: The south, 159; New York, 36; New Jersey

10; Connecticut, 6; Indiana, 15; Michigan, 6, and Wisconsin, 12. Total, 244. "For the democracy of the country the out-look is very bright," Mr. Harrity says. "The political conditions have favored Mr. Cleveland for some weeks past and they have been improving daily. The situation today justifies us in declaring that we have reason to feel extremely confident of his triumphant election.

in claiming the result in those states in doubt, and that if we shall carry the states of New York, New Jersey, Indiana and Connecticut by decisive majorities, as now seems probable, we can also expect the electoral votes of Ilinois and Lower Low

we can also expect the electoral votes of Illinois and Iowa.

"The feeling of disappointment and dissatisfaction with the republican administration and republican candidates that exists in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Nevada, Wyoming, Idaho, Minnesota and North and South Dakota is so strong that it is extremely probable that republican electoral votes will be lost in several of these states. Advices from these states justify us in believing that Mr. Weaver will receive quite a number of electoral votes from

ceive quite a number of electoral votes from REPUBLICANS PROFESS CONFIDENCE The Leaders Say That There is No Doub

About the Result. There was a conference at the republ national headquarters Saturday afternoon in New York, in which Chairman Carter, Secrethe vote for commissioner of agriculture have Col. James S. Clarkson and ex-Senator Thomas been furnished The Stan by Secretary of State Barron. The democratic vote was 129,100; the alliance vote, 112,183. C. Platt took part. The republican leaders went over the entire situation carefully in that Analysis of the results of the 1888 presireports that they received from every county in the state, and the result was the following .117,320 which was sent out through that state, as we

"With a full vote all along the line on Tuesday next you may be assured of a more pronounced victory than has occurred since the soldier statesman, Gen. Grant, led the ticket in 1898. Driven to desperation by the helplessness of their cause, the democratic lieutenant governor of this city has issued a proclamation exciting evil-discoped persons to employ revolutionary methods. The law-absing people of this state will resent such unparticule appeals.

"HOMAS H. CARTER, Chairman."

LOUIS E. McCOMAS, Secretary."

Mr. McComas, who has been to New York steadily since the middle of July, when Charman Carter, Gen. Clarkson and he began

man Carter, Gen. Clarkson and he began to work, was asked what he throught would be the result tomorrow. He replied:

"I feel very confident that Harrson and Reid will be elected. When we came here to begin work in the middle of July the influence of the people's party in the west and northwest and in the south could not be measured. The democrats feared much for it in the south and hoped much from it in the northwest. The democrats now profess to be satisfied that the people's party will not endanger a single state in the south, but it is certain that they have had

now profess to be satisfied that the people's party will not endanger a single state in the south, but it is certain that they have had trouble with North Carolina and Alabama. Delaware is closely contested, our friends are confident of victory. We will carry West Virginia and thus break the solid south.

"In the northwest democratic fusion with the people's party will fail. These intrigues have disgusted alike voters inclined to vote for Cleveland and those inclined to vote for Weaver. The republican party in those states has steadily grown more compact. We will carry every state in the far west and northwest excepting. Nevada, which may be yet debalable. We will carry every state west of the Allegheny monatains, including Indiana. The republican battle in Indiana is active and aggressive. We have increasing confidence of victory in the President's own state. In the cast many democrate admit that a republican governor will be elected in New Jersey. We are sure of Connecticut. This time New England will vote solidly for Harrison and Reid. We will carry years of 16 per cent. The increase every four years of 16 per cent. The increase of registration in the most democratic city in the Union fell one half below the expectations of Tammany. Above the Harlem New York is the most republican state in the Union. The increase in registration above the Harlem Compared with